

**DEROGATION AND EUPHEMIZATION IN DONALD TRUMP SPEECH :  
A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

**THESIS**

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**By**

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## ABSTRACT

**Ummarani, NPM 1302050013. “Derogation and Euphemization in Donald Trump Speech: A Critical Discourse Analysis”. Thesis : Faculty of Teachers’ Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan.**

The research is dealt with derogation and euphemization words in the speech script of Donald Trump on Immigration in Phoenix. The purpose of this research is to analyze derogation and euphemization words in the speech script. The population of this research is taken from Donald Trump speech script on Immigration in phoenix. The technique for analyzing the data is done through qualitative analysis. The activities of qualitative analysis consists of data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification (Analysis of Hales and Hubberman in Sugiyono, 2017). From the data analysis, it is acknowledged that the used of derogation and euphemization words in the speech script have explained the dichotomy of negative self-representation and positive self-representation by using van Dijk’s framework (2004) in politic, ideology and discourse which has been done by Donald Trump. The conclusion of this research is the used of derogation and euphemization words are able to make people feel enthusiast, the chosen words serves the aim of reflecting and expressing the desire ideology and point of view of the speaker. Moreover, the words had the intention to lead to potential effects that the speaker wanted to achieve on the listeners. As stated by (Ferrari, 2007) The concept of nation‘ makes people identify themselves socially, culturally and politically. It is also given that political discourse is intrinsically persuasive and always informs a power relation. Persuasive processes are analyzed to see how certain ideologies are constructed and transmitted. This study shows how the national feelings of the citizens can be touched upon persuasive processes, the selection of right words, phrases and linguistic plays through which the people can be led into patriotism.

**Keyword : Critical discourse analysis; derogation; euphemization.**

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. The Background of Study**

Language is a means of communication between people. Language may be written or spoken. It unites every single word and creates interaction. People always use language to convey messages, ideas and feeling. Perhaps, the beauty of language as a tool for communicating and sharing ideas are poured into speech. Speech is commonly acknowledged as a public speaking tool where it contains of word that may represent an ideology or idea that may have persuasive meanings. Mostly, speech becomes a weapon to get public interest or such a way to catch attention. But it cannot be denied that sometimes we find many words inside the speech which basically have unpleasant meanings or offensive. It often happens, for instance when a speaker states a taboo language and less respect phrases.

Language in speech is an important thing. Because language as the keystone in sharing the meaning of words. Talking about speech, we will usually use sentences either to describe the meaning in that speech or directly tell the listeners about what is thought by the speaker at that time. It can be seen that there is implementation of the influence of language in speech. Language can help the speaker to convey the message inside the speech. So, the language in speech will communicate both speakers and listeners.

Basically, speech has been used since long time ago in public. The most important thing in delivering a speech is the word choice. The speaker needs to choose the suitable words for the speech. There are things that make people become interest to listen to the speech. First, speech can build the enthusiasts between speaker and listener through the meaning in each words inside the speech. Second, it increase the productivity of people who work as public speakers and the third, speech will always be an alternative for political member to attract peoples' interest to listen to their vision and mission during the campaign.

In speech, sometimes we find the sentences that maybe attract our attention or some words sometimes invite the spirit of listener, this is what actually makes the speech is interesting to be listened, the meaning of each word tells the listener about what is portrayed by the speaker. They also want to clarify some terms inside the speech that may be not easy to be understood or create a curiosity to acknowledge the meaning. As what we have known that, Meaning is a complex phenomenon involving relationship between a language and the mind of its speaker and practical use to which it is put by Nikelas (1988 : 23).

It's no longer strange to talk about speech. Everybody already knows it. It is always delivered by political member or those who has a crucial importance in government for instance a president. Regarding to the figure of a president, we know exactly who is Donald Trump. He is the current elected president of the United State of America. As the 45th president of America, he is very well-known by his controvercial statement in his speech which is strongly

prohibiting moeslems immigrant to enter to America. Through that speech, he becomes more popular and conservative. His name is Donald John Trump. He was born on June 14, 1946. Before entering politics, he used to become a businessman and television personality. He candidated himself in presidential election on 2016 with Hillary Rodham Clinton as his rival. He made himself to be brave to enter the politic. During the campaign, he liked to criticize and give comment towards the current governance in America. He made the Americant believe in him that he will be able to run the governance into a better way.

The writer was interested in conducting this study because generally the listeners examined the meaning of words in speech, especially speech message which contained of derogation and euphemization words that might state unpleasant or taboo words according to the listeners' understanding.

## **B. The Identification of the Problem**

The problems of the study were identified as the following:

1. The words and phrases of derogation and euphemization used in Donald Trump's speech script on Immigration in Phoenix.
2. The dominant usage of derogation and euphemization used in Donald Trump's speech script on Immigration in Phoenix.

## **C. The Scope and Limitation**

Based on the statement above, the scope of this research was about derogation and euphemization. The researcher focused on the speech's language

which used derogation and euphemization in Donald Trump's speech in Phoenix Illegal Immigrant speech script.

#### **D. The Problem of the Study**

The problems of the study were formulated as follow:

1. What were the words and phrases of derogation and euphemization used in Donald Trump's speech script on Immigration in Phoenix ?
2. What was the dominant usage type of derogation and euphemization used in Donald Trump's speech script on Immigration in Phoenix ?

#### **E. The Objective of the Study**

The objective of the study were:

1. The words and phrases of derogation and euphemization used in Donald Trump's speech script on Immigration in Phoenix.
2. The dominant used words and phrases of derogation and euphemization used in Donald Trump's speech script on Immigration in Phoenix.

#### **F. The Significance of the Study**

The findings of this study were expected to be useful for:

1. Theoretically

- a. The result of this study could be used as an information and reference material in acquiring knowledge and understanding about the study of derogation and euphemization.
- b. This study could be used as a reference in learning activities.

2. Practically

- a. English teachers. As a contribution for them to enrich the number of studies about derogation and euphemization.
- b. Readers. It was expected to give scientific understanding about the very basic principles of cohesive devices, and would give them clear information about the used of derogation and euphemization in Donald Trump's speech script on Immigration in Phoenix.
- c. Other researcher. It was expected that the finding of the study would provide further information to those who were interested in similar research related to this study.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **A. Theoretical Framework**

Theory is necessary to gather some information, theories or comments dealing with the topic references and resource of the study. Explanation will be given in order to avoid misunderstanding between the writer and the readers.

##### **1. Discourse Analysis**

Discourse analysis or discourse studies is a general term for a number of approaches to analyze written, vocal, or sign language use or any significant semiotic event. The objects of discourse analysis such as: discourse, writing, conversation, communicative event are variously defined in terms of coherent sequences of sentences, propositions, speech, or turns-at-talk. Contrary to much of traditional linguistics, discourse analysts not only study language use “beyond the sentence boundary” but also prefer to analyze “naturally occurring” language use, not invented examples. Text linguistics is a closely related field. The essential difference between discourse analysis and text linguistics is that discourse analysis aims at revealing socio-psychological characteristics of a person or persons rather than text structure.

The first obstacle faced by newcomers to the field is the various definitions of the concept of discourse. In a modified version of a taxonomy by



Bloor and Bloor (2007 : 6-7), it is possible to make the following kinds of distinction:

a. Discourse as the highest unit of linguistic description:

Discourse is the highest unit of linguistic description; phonemes, morphemes, words, phrases, clauses, sentences and texts are below.

b. Discourse is a sample of language usage:

Discourse is a sample of language usage. Generally written to be spoken, that is, a speech.

c. Discourse is context of the communication:

Discourse refers to the communication expected in one situation context, alongside one field and register, such as the discourse of law or medicine.

d. Discourse as interaction:

Discourse is human interaction through any means, verbal and non-verbal.

e. Discourse is spoken interaction only.

f. Discourse stands for the whole communicative event.

Wodak and Meyer (2009) associate this diversity with three different trends: The German and Central European tradition, in which the term discourse draws on text linguistics; the Anglo-American tradition, in which discourse refers to written and oral texts and the Foucauldian tradition, in which discourse is an abstract form of knowledge, understood as cognition and emotions (Jäger and Maier 2009).

Van Dijk (1997) proposes linguistic, cognitive and socio-cultural definitions. He first argues that discourse is described at the syntactic, semantic, stylistic and rhetorical levels. Secondly, he adds that it needs to be understood in terms of the interlocutors processes of production, reception and understanding. And thirdly, he points to the social dimension of discourse, which he understands as a sequence of contextualised, controlled and purposeful acts accomplished in society, namely, a form of social action taking place in a context. Since context is mostly cognition, that is, it has to do with our knowledge of social situations and institutions, and of how to use language in them, van Dijk claims that each context controls a specific type of discourse and each discourse depends on a specific type of context. Discourse analysis is an approach characterised by the interaction between cognition, discourse and society. It began in formal text linguistics and subsequently incorporated elements of the standard psychological model of memory, together with the idea of *frame* taken from cognitive science.

From Widdowson's perspective (2004), texts can be written or spoken, and must be described in linguistic terms and in terms of their intended meaning. Discourse, on the other hand, as text in context, is defined by its effect. In his words, discourse "is the pragmatic process of meaning negotiation", and text, its product (2004 : 8). Co-textual relations are concerned with text and contextual relations with discourse; that is, text cohesion depends on discourse coherence.

Discourses can be appropriated or colonised, and put into practice by enacting, inculcating or materialising them. In contrast, texts are "the semiotic

dimension of events”, where we can find the traces of differing discourses and ideologies (Weiss and Wodak 2003).

The origin of the latter ideas can be tracked back to philosopher Michel Foucault (2002 : 54), for whom discourses are “practices that systematically form the objects of which they speak”. In their interpretation, Fairclough and Wodak (1997 : 261) add that discourses “are partly realized in ways of using language, but partly in other ways”, for example visual semiosis. Texts are the only evidence for the existence of discourses, one kind of concrete realisation of abstract forms of knowledge; at the same time, they are interactive and influenced by sociolinguistic factors. In the process of constructing themselves in society, individuals internalise discourses that comprise the core of a community of practice, in the sense that such discourses control and organise what can be talked about, how it can be talked about and by whom. Social practices are meaningful and coherent in that they conform to discourse principles. As manifestations of ideologies, discourses form individual and collective consciousness, and consciousness influences people’s actions; that is, through the repetition of ideas and statements, discourse solidifies knowledge (Jäger and Maier 2009), and reflects, shapes and enables social reality. Furthermore, it can be defined by the activities participants engage in, and the power enacted and reproduced through them; thus, we can speak about feminist or nationalist discourse, doctor-patient or classroom discourse, the discourse of pity, whiteness or science, or hegemonic and resistant discourses.

An addition to Foucault's definition, van Leeuwen (2009 : 144) adds that discourse involves social cognitions "that serve the interests of particular historical and or social contexts", represent social practices in text, and transform or recontextualise them.

And finally Moscovici's (2000) through a social representation theory: One individual's cognition is informed by dynamic constructs known as *social representations*, that is, the concepts, values, norms and images shared in a social group, and activated and maintained in discourse. He advocates the analysis of semantic macrostructures, local meanings, formal structures, global and local discourse forms, specific linguistic realisations and context. The aspects he focuses on are coherence, lexical and topic selection, rhetorical figures, speech acts, propositional structures, implications, hesitation and turn-taking control.

## **2. Critical Discourse Analysis**

Critical discourse analysis is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context. With such dissident research, critical discourse analysts take explicit position, and thus want to understand, expose, and ultimately resist social inequality. Critical discourse analysis is an approach to doing discourse analysis that emphasizes the study of language and discourses in social institution. Critical discourse analysis has become a very influential academic research activity across subjects in social, political, educational, and linguistic sciences. It scrutinizes the

power relations, ideological manipulations, and hegemony. The philosophical and linguistic bases on which critical discourse analysis is grounded are certain branches of social theory and earlier discourse analysis, text linguistics and interactional sociolinguistics. Norman Fairclough's (2008) paradigm of Critical Discourse Analysis, examines how specifically chosen words express and reflect the ideology and point of view of the writer or the speaker, and the potential effects that either a writer or a speaker wants to achieve on the readers or the listeners. Context is a very powerful tool to express the intended meanings through the use of language.

As Wodak and Meyer (2009 : 6) recall, in 1937 Horkheimer urged social theory to critique and change society, which meant to improve its understanding by integrating social sciences, to show how social phenomena are interconnected, to produce knowledge that helps social actors emancipate themselves from domination through self-reflection, and to describe, explain and eradicate delusion, by revealing structures of power and ideologies behind discourse, that is by making visible causes that are hidden. The scope of critical discourse analysis is not only language-based. Its critical perspective attracts scholars from various disciplines, as well as activists. Their concern lies with unveiling patterned mechanisms of the reproduction of power asymmetries. Anthropology, linguistics, philosophy and communication studies, among others, may share this inclination.

From its inception, critical discourse analysis was a discipline designed to question the status quo, by detecting, analysing, and also resisting and

counteracting enactments of power abuse as transmitted in private and public discourses. For some, to be critical might imply to be judgemental. However, this is not the case here, because, as Jäger and Maier (2009 : 36) state, this kind of critique “does not make claims to absolute truth”. Critical discourse analysis is understood to be critical in a number of different ways. Its explicit and unapologetic attitude as far as values and criteria are concerned van Leeuwen (2006) its commitment to the analysis of social wrongs such as prejudice, or unequal access to power, privileges, and material and symbolic resources.

Critical discourse analysts Fairclough and Wodak (1997 : 276) refer to the following senses: Language use in speech and writing, meaning-making in the social process, and a form of social action that is “socially constitutive” and “socially shaped”. The concept Fairclough finally opts for is *semiosis*, in order to include not only linguistic communication but also, for example, visual communication, as well as to generalise across the different meanings of the term discourse. Semiosis plays a part in representing the world, acting, interacting and constructing identity, and can be identified with different “perspectives of different groups of social actors” (Fairclough 2009 : 164).

And Fairclough (2009) stated its interest in discerning which prevailing hegemonic social practices have caused such social wrongs, and in developing methods that can be applied to their study. All this makes critical discourse analysis an example of research aiming for social intervention. Fairclough and Wodak (1997) add that a critical reading goes beyond hermeneutics. In their view, critical discourse analysis aims at demystifying texts

shaped ideologically by relations of power. It focuses on the opaque relationship between discourse and societal structure and it does so through open interpretation and explanation by relying on systematic scientific procedures, that is, by achieving distance from the data and setting them in context. Self-reflection concerning the research process is a must. In summary, critical discourse analysis seeks to expose the manipulative nature of discursive practices and improve communication and well-being by removing the barriers of assumed beliefs legitimised through discourse.

Habermas (1981) is frequently cited by critical discourse analysis writers. His key contribution in the theory of communicative action is the notion of *validity claims*, which according to him, are universally presupposed in all discourse. He further maintains that language can be used either strategically or in a manner oriented to understanding. In the latter, validity claims can be challenged and defended in a communication situation that is free from coercion, is only based on rational argument, and permits access to all who are affected by the discourse. These characteristics are absent from the strategic use of language, it is to challenging the strategic use of language that critical discourse analysis pays attention.

### **3. Derogation**

The mechanism of ideological manipulation is materialized through different techniques of derogatory terms. Derogation comes from the Latin word “derogatus” that has meaning “to detract or to annul”.

Derogation is defined as to cause to seem inferior, disparage by World English Dictionary. As a communication that belittles somebody or something by Free Dictionary. One of the very prevalent and effective techniques in naturalization of ideologies is the dichotomous categorization of ‘derogatory’ terms which belongs to the semantic component of any language, Hodge and Kress (1993). Hornby (2004) defines derogatory as “showing a critical attitude towards others, or insulting”.

Sensitivity and attention to this dichotomy can lead to an awareness of the negative and positive implications of the words. These shades of meaning are utilized by writers and speakers to change realities and events as well as create different feelings and reactions within the audience. Through this mechanism, the very same event or phenomenon can be presented entirely differently by people belonging to different parties and mental models (van Dijk, 2004). It should be pointed out, however, that this dichotomy is manifested in different disciplines such as, politics, religion, law, education, etc.

In the framework, he elaborates ideological strategies among which the dichotomy of derogation stands out. This categorization is very effective in implementing the fundamental strategy of negative-representation. The former is an ideological function which is applied to portray oneself as superior than the others instead of the latter is to present the other as inferior or mediocre. Negative other-representation is another semantic macro-strategy regarding in-groups and out groups, that is, their division between ‘good’ and ‘bad’, superior and inferior. This is imbued with ideologically charged



applications of norms and values. Derogation is semantic devices to deemphasize ideological meanings creating the polarization of “in-group and out-group”. These are discursive ways to enhance or mitigate our or their bad characteristics and as a result mark discourse ideologically. Conversely, derogation is a discursive device which is intimately related to another semantic device proposed by van Dijk called ‘victimisation of others’. As the name suggests others’ supposedly mundane properties are magnified and brought to the surface.

According to Hodge and Kress (6), the main focus of a particular vocabulary item will be on its origin of classification, schemes, and ideologically significant relations such as synonymy, antonymy, and hyponymy, relational values and expressive values. To come up with the detection devices for manipulation of realities and ideologies in text by the application of derogatory terms, Hodge and Kress’s (6) model treating “language and ideology” has been the main criterion. It is a “syntagmatic model” made up of the assumptions regarding the interaction of the language, thought, ideology and the classification system which consists of “actionals” and “relationals”. In this framework, actional models represent the perceived relationships in the physical world. Actionals are divided more specifically into “transactive” and “non- transactive”. Relational models encompass “equative” and “attributive” sections. They are concerned with the classificatory and evaluative systems of the language. Equative models create the relations between nouns while attributive models bring about relations between nouns and qualities. Relationals indicate the consequence of mental activities, suggest judgments, and comments. Derogatory words belong to the

relational part of this framework and are used as detection devices for recognizing the manipulation of realities and ideas. Ideology, according to Hodge and Kress (6) involves a systematically organized presentation of reality. The application of different euphemistic or derogatory terms leads to different presentations of realities and therefore ideologies.

*“Then when they flew them to a long distance, all of a sudden that was the end. We will take them great distances. But we will take them to the country where they came from, O.K.?”*

*Number three. Number three, this is the one, I think it’s so great. It’s hard to believe, people don’t even talk about it. Zero tolerance for criminal aliens. Zero. Zero.”*

The major problem which America was facing these recent years has already invited Trump’s anger. Criminal Aliens are the portrayal of illegal immigrant in the United State of America who has taken much attention to begin with. There has been a lot of criminal actions done by them. Illegal immigrants were acknowledged as foreign visitors who enter to this country without having any legal immigrant administration. So, basically criminal aliens meant as foreigner who did crimes.

Here are the examples of derogation :

<b>Derogation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Crawl	Slow and a hampered movement

Flock	An animal imagery It is mostly used for the collective immigration of birds, goats or some other animals
Black America	Name for race or ethnic which has black skin
Cushy (job)	Fun, easy, recklessness
Bastard	Abusive word especially for a man who has been rude or cruel
Hellish	Very unpleasant
Fuck	Offensive swear word used to emphasize a comment or angry remark
Damn	Expressively angry
Bitch	A lewd woman, insulting (a woman especially)
Maniac	Mentally illness

#### 4. Euphemization

Euphemization are words and expressions used to soften or mitigate the reality of the ideas transmitted to an audience. Merriam Webster dictionary defines Euphemism as the substitution of an agreeable or inoffensive expression for one that may offend or suggest something unpleasant also the expression so substituted. As stated by Hornby (2004 : 428), Euphemism as “an

indirect word or phrase that people often use to refer to something embarrassing or unpleasant, sometimes to make it seem more acceptable than what it really is”.

They are an indispensable and universal feature of language use and usage; people from different cultures and communities employ euphemistic terms to talk or write about the phenomena they find embarrassing (e.g., gender-related words), terrifying (e.g., death, war, sickness, catastrophes, pestilences), and taboos (e.g., religion). Another application of euphemisms is to elevate and promote the status of some event or phenomenon. However, it is often used to talk indirectly about things whose explicit description is considered especially inappropriate.

Euphemization is transformed from euphemism. Euphemism comes from the Greek word (euphemia), meaning "the use of words of good omen", which in turn is derived from the Greek root-words *eû* (εὖ), "good, well" and *phémē* (φήμη) "prophetic speech; rumour, talk". Etymologically, the eupheme is the opposite of the blaspheme "evil-speaking". The term euphemism itself was used as a euphemism by the ancient Greeks, meaning "to keep a holy silence" or speaking well by not speaking at all. Euphemisms are powerful linguistic tools that are embedded so deeply in our language that few of us, even those who pride themselves on being plainspoken, ever get through a day without using them (Rawson, 1981 : 1).

Van Dijk's (2004), in the framework, he elaborates ideological strategies among which the dichotomy of euphemization stands out. This

categorization is very effective in implementing the fundamental strategy of ‘self positive-representation. Positive self-representation or in-group favouritism is a semantic macro – strategy used for the purpose of ‘face keeping’ or ‘impression management. In other words, euphemization is semantic devices to emphasize ideological meanings creating the polarization of ‘in-group and out-group’. Positive self- representation is semantically implemented through euphemization which is a rhetorical device in connection with the avoidance of negative impression formation. It prevents the creation of negative attitudes and opinions about the dominant powers. This ideological function is in fact a semantic move in line with another discursive structure called self-glorification noticed in van Dijk’s framework.

A euphemism is a generally innocuous word or expression used in place of one that may be found offensive or suggest something unpleasant. Some euphemisms are intended to amuse, while others use bland, inoffensive terms for things the user wishes to downplay. Euphemisms are used to refer to taboo topics such as disability, sex, excretion, and death in a polite way, or to mask profanity. It is therefore the language of evasion, hypocrisy, prudery, and deceit.

*“Then there is the case of 90-year-old Earl Olander, who was brutally beaten and left to bleed to death in his home, 90 years old and defenseless. The perpetrators were illegal immigrants with criminal records a mile long, who did not meet Obama administration standards for removal. And they knew it was going to happen”.*

Now, he strongly emphasized the major problem which America was facing for these recent years before him. “The perpetrators” were the portrayal of those who did crimes. Its word meant to someone who committed a crime or did something wrong or evil.

Here are the examples of euphemization:

<b>Euphemism</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Eliminate	Kill
Spin	lying
Downsizing	Cuts
Gulf war	Kill, degrade, hunt
Sorties	Bombing missions
Kill boxes	Areas subjected to systematic bombing
Asylum seekers	Refugees
Back rowers	Lazy students
Tap-water teaching method	Traditional teaching methods
Passed away	Died
Adult entertainment, adult material	Pornography
Affirmative action	Preference for minorities or the historically disadvantaged, usually in employment or academic admissions, also called reverse discrimination, or in the uk positive

	discrimination
Custodian, caretaker	Janitor (also originally a euphemism: in latin, janitor means doorman)
Challenged, differently abled, person with special needs	Crippled, disabled, handicapped
Enhanced interrogation	Torture
Emotionally disturbed, non compos mentis	Mad, crazy, insane
Expecting, with child, bun in the oven, in the family way, confined	Pregnant
Homeless person	Vagrant, derelict, tramp, bum
Making love, sleeping with, fooling around, getting it on, getting laid, going all the way, having it off (UK), getting the ride (Ireland) hooking up, doing it, banging	Having sexual intercourse
Passed away, passed	Died
Put to sleep, put down	Euthanized
Sanitation worker, refuse worker (UK)	Bin man, garbage man, dustman (UK)
Underprivileged, economically disadvantaged, poverty-stricken	Poor
Visit from the stork	Give birth

## **5. Definition of Speech**

A speech is the vocalized form of communication which is based upon the syntactic combination of items drawn from the lexicon. Each spoken word is created out of the phonetic combination of a limited set of vowel and consonant speech sound units (phonemes). Speech in some cultures has become the basis of written language, often one that differs in its vocabulary, syntax and phonetics from its associated spoken one, a situation called diglossia. In addition to its use in communication, it is suggested by some psychologists that speech is internally used in mental processes to enhance and organize cognition in the form of an interior monologue. Speech production is a multi-step process by which thoughts are generated into spoken utterances. Production involves the selection of appropriate words. It is controversial how far human speech is unique. The evolutionary origins of speech are unknown and subject to much debate and speculation. Speech is composed for personal use, for organizational group activities and for professional public speaking.

Speech that is composed for professional public speaker is often used in an event or mostly done to require a formal occasion with a purpose for appealing attention. Speech is uttered by the speaker by considering the word choice which will be conducted according to the following event. The content of the speech depends on the theme of the event. It may be discussed about politic, matters pertaining to the state or something else. Speech is well-known as a tool to integrate ideas that may include actions in it. It is able to build enthusiast of the



listener through the words uttered. Speech act is acts done in the process of speaking that said by speaker. It can be said the utterance of speaker contain an act. Speech acts have three kinds of act in an utterance it consist of illocutionary, illocutionary, and locutionary acts.

## **6. Language of Speech**

Language in speech also depends crucially on creative play with language and on cultural discourses of society within which the language in embedded. Language has a powerful influence over people and their behavior. This is especially true in these fields of creating and publishing. Visual content and design in composing the speech has a very great impact on both speaker and listener, but a language helps people to identify a speech content that will be interpreted and remembered by the listeners. World which is used to compel us to perform certain act, in this case acts of creating the speech are known as the most crucial performance.

Language in speech is one of language that make and use by speaker to attract the attention of listener, it is usually used powerful and attractive language, so that people interest to know and listen to the speech. Speech may be described as the science of digging the human intelligence long enough to share their ideas, share their thought to the speech. Speech that express meaning use word with wide extensions. The word often connote strength, reliability, perfection, happiness, sadness, confusion and other such qualities. The speakers try to tell listener what they are thinking about through speech by using language

in speech. The language in speech suits the speaker aims which are to inform, entice, excite, and share.

## **7. Characteristic of Language in Speech**

As we know, language in speech is different from formal language or language that is used everyday. One finds false start 'where a sentence is broken off midway as a result of a change of mind' as stated by Leech, Deuchar and Hoogenraad (1993 : 139). So that, language in speech has characteristics, there are the characteristics of language in speech:

### **7.1 Brevity**

Brevity is one of the most important characteristics of a speech. Some even say that a speech is an art of minimalizing. Audience should also know that telling some ideas is not always used long descriptions.

### **7.2 Grammatical incorrectness**

Grammatical incorrectness is a common practice in speech. Wrong word order or even clumsiness can draw audience attention. As an oral communication tool, speaker may have a mistake in utter the words.

### **7.3 The choice of words**

The choice of words has a crucial meaning in the world of discourse. The effectiveness of speech language is strongly determined by the language. It is the way that driving the success of this speech to be listened by people as soon as possible. This is why the units of language that are applied are the key to achieve this ultimate goal – to inform.

## **8. Donald Trump**

Donald John Trump (born June 14, 1946) is the 45th and current President of the United States. Before entering politics, he was a businessman and television personality.

Trump was born and raised in Queens, New York City, and earned an economics degree from the Wharton School. He then took charge of The Trump Organization, the real estate and construction firm founded by his paternal grandmother, which he ran for 45 years until 2016. During his real estate career, Trump built, renovated, and managed numerous office towers, hotels, casinos, and golf courses. Besides real estate, he started several side ventures and has licensed the use of his name for the branding of various products and properties, including Trump Entertainment Resorts. He was the founder of Trump University. He owned the Miss USA and Miss Universe pageants from 1996 to 2015, and he produced and hosted The Apprentice, a reality television series on NBC, from 2004 to 2015. His net worth was estimated to be \$3.5 billion as of 2017, making him the 544th richest person in the world.

Trump first publicly expressed interest in running for political office in 1987. He won two Reform Party presidential primaries in 2000, but withdrew his candidacy early on. In June 2015, he launched his campaign for the 2016 presidential election and quickly emerged as the front-runner among seventeen candidates in the Republican primaries. His remaining opponents all suspended their campaigns by the end of May 2016, and in July he was formally nominated at the Republican National Convention along with Indiana

governor Mike Pence as his running mate. Many of his campaign statements were controversial or false, generating much free media coverage.

Trump won the general election on November 8, 2016, in a surprise victory against Democratic opponent Hillary Clinton and commenced his presidency on January 20, 2017. He became the oldest and wealthiest person ever to assume the presidency, the first without prior military or government service, and the fifth to have won the election while losing the popular vote. His political positions have been described by scholars and commentators as populist, protectionist, and nationalist.

## **B. Conceptual Framework**

Discourse analysis is a general term for a number of approaches to analyze written, vocal, or sign language use, or any significant semiotic event. There are some branches and sub branches of discourse analysis, including critical discourse analysis, which studies the linguistics that is concerned with how we build up meaning in larger communicative rather than grammatical units such as sense, idea, humanities and social sciences, including linguistics, education, sociology, anthropology, social work, cognitive psychology, social psychology, area studies, cultural studies, international relations, human geography, communication studies, biblical studies, and translation studies, each of subject to its own assumptions, dimensions of analysis, which studies word meanings and word relations, and conceptual discourse analysis, which study the approaches to analyze written, vocal, or sign language use, or any significant semiotic event.

The language in speech is a language of its own, very often it does not follow the criteria or even logical rules of the speech language as we know it, but this is what the speaker actually strive for the more attraction from audiences about the value in speech.

Speech has been used since long time ago in discourse. The most important thing in speech is the language itself. This is the main key of attracting audiences' interest.

In Donald Trump speech, we found the sentence that may be used is not in line with the speech rules. This happens because the speaker wants to attract audiences attention and the goal of the speaker itself is to inform his thought to public.

The speaker sometimes use words or language that maybe considered taboo. But, usually people do not understand what the meaning of the words. So, the researcher will try to analyze the meaning of words in speech script of Donald Trump.

This research tries to discover whether this investigation will support for realizing the use of derogation and euphemization words in Donald Trump speech script. Almost of the speech contains derogation and euphemization words. This research will be conducted to analyze the derogation and euphemization words which are used in this speech by translating the speech language and then classifying each of them into derogation and euphemization words.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

#### **A. Research Design**

In this research descriptive qualitative method was designed by applying content analysis to describe the data. This method was used in order to discover, identify, analyse and describe derogation and euphemization words used in the speech script of Donald Trump on Immigration in Phoenix. Qualitative method is a method which is used to make a description of situation, event or occurrence in accumulating the data (Nazir, 1998 : 34). Qualitative data is used for descriptive and histories research. The qualitative data is clarified in the form of sentences and analysis.

#### **B. Source of Data**

The data of this research was only taken from the speech script of Donald Trump on Immigration in Phoenix. Researcher took all the speech script as the source of the data.

#### **C. The Techniques for Collecting Data**

This study accordance with descriptive qualitative inquiry in which the researcher itself play role as the instrument as stated by Lincoln and Guba (1985)

that only human instrument was capable play in qualitative inquiry. The data of this study was collected by doing the following steps:

1. Downloaded the speech script from [www.vdare.com/posts/trumps-immigration-speech-with-full-transcript](http://www.vdare.com/posts/trumps-immigration-speech-with-full-transcript)
2. Read the speech script of Donald Trump on Immigration in Phoenix carefully.
3. After that, analyzed the speech script by using van Dijk's framework (2004) which discussed the derogation and euphemization.
4. At last, selected and identified the words or phrases of derogation and euphemization.

#### **D. The Technique for Analyzing Data**

The data was analyzed through qualitative analysis. The activities of qualitative analysis consists of data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification (Analysis of Hales and Hubberman in Sugiyono, 2017). Based on the following theory, the research applied the following steps:

##### **1. Data Reduction**

In the first step, the researcher reduces all of the data obtained from the first step to focus on the certain problem. Not all of the obtained data of this research are important. It means that derogation and euphemization words will be taken and which are not included derogation and euphemization will be ignored. Based on the considerations so derogation and euphemization were setted as the focus of the research.

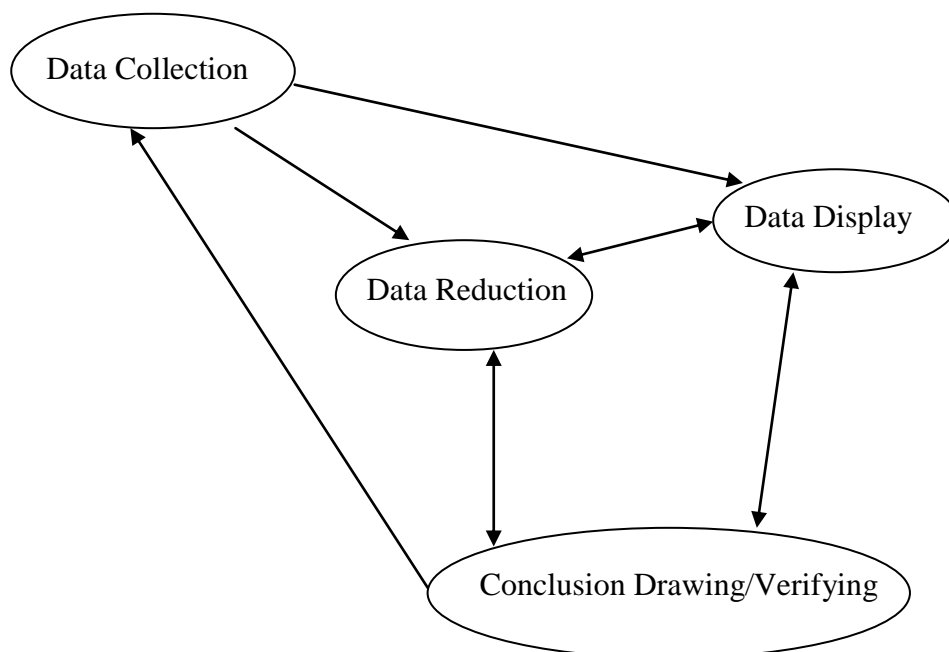
## 2. Data Display

In this step the researcher describes what she reads, analyzes and states.

The researcher has just known all of the informations obtain are many enough and are not arranged clearly.

## 3. Conclusion

The third activity is conclusion drawing. In this research, the last step was conclusion drawn continuously through the course of the research. The research record not only what the researcher saw each day but also what the research interpreted based on the observations. So the researcher can find the theme by constructing the data obtained to be a knowledge and hypothesis.





## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS**

#### **A. Data**

As already mentioned in the previous chapter, the data were collected from the speech script of Donald Trump on Immigration in Phoenix.

#### **B. Data Analysis**

Having analyzed the collected data, it was found out some derogation and euphemization words or phrases after analyzing the speech.

##### **1. The Analysis of the Speech**

At the beginning of his speech, Trump underlines that he stated warm greeting in order to get the attention of audiences by using the discursive strategy titled *Consensus*. He says that “The state that has a very, very special place in my heart. I love people of Arizona and together we are going to win the White House in November.” It is a strategy to create sympathy, harmony and a shared feeling. The discursive strategy of ‘Consensus’ is used to raise the feeling of togetherness and agreement. He also tries to empathize and establish a bond with the people referring to difficulties they have gone through: “...This is the first of what I expect will be many, many conversations. And in a Trump administration we’re going to go about creating a new relationship between our two countries, but it’s going to be a fair relationship. We want fairness. Today, on

a very complicated and very difficult subject, you will get the truth. The fundamental problem with the immigration system in our country is that it serves the needs of wealthy donors, political activists and powerful, powerful politicians.” His words about his administration creating a new fair relationship might be showing that he has also a will to make it like the other people want, so he is one of them. The aim is sympathizing with all people. However the empathy is towards the American people or people who feel themselves American, so it is a kind of in-group empathy which creates *polarization*, US-THEM dichotomy.

Trump stated the country experienced something really big using the discursive strategy titled “Number Game”. He says that “A 2011 report from the Government Accountability Office found that illegal immigrants and other non-citizens, in our prisons and jails together, had around 25,000 homicide arrests to their names, 25,000. On top of that, illegal immigration costs our country more than \$113 billion a year.” In addition, he presupposes that the illegal immigration disadvantages the country in billion amount a year. The use of the terms ‘costs our country’ over and over again can be a sign for their significant worse condition which attributes negativity to the current government and to the country he works for. It is an instance of *negative other representation*. He also states “Nothing even comes a close second. Hillary Clinton, for instance, talks constantly about her fears that families will be separated, but she’s not talking about the American families who have been permanently separated from their loved ones because of a preventable homicide, because of a preventable death, because of murder. No, she’s only talking about families who come here in violation of the law. We will

treat everyone living or residing in our country with great dignity. So important. We will be fair, just, and compassionate to all, but our greatest compassion must be for our American citizens.” He also adds more descriptions about the problematic cases in the current government in order to inform the American for the worsening condition happened in the country and also comparing his own purpose to be applied to the American after winning the election. There are two discursive strategy used in this part, first the use of “a preventable homicide, because of a preventable death, because of murder. No, she’s only talking about families who come here in violation of the law” are clear instances of *negative other representation* as they have negative connotations. ‘Great dignity, fair, compassionate, greatest compassion’ are some other words in the speech to express the superiority of one nation. The use of the grammatical structure of superlative display the dichotomy of *positive self-representation*.

Trump appraises and cherishes the people saying “According to federal data, there are at least two million, two million, think of it, criminal aliens now inside of our country, two million people criminal aliens. We will begin moving them out day one.” With the aim of invoking the feeling that achievements are acquired together. He also utters some sentences and words to appraise people like “As soon as I take office. Day one.” By doing so, he also gains empathy of the American to put the belief on him to run the government and offers his people with his effective action. The use of the statement “Day one, my first hour in office, those people are gone.” For himself is also a discursive

strategy employed to appeal to people's feelings of reciprocity and a promise to fulfill their expectations although they might be only pipe dreams.

He might be also trying to create a *consensus* by giving examples from the people who are a part of them. Hence, he has the purpose of showing that he does as logical and legal. The following sentences clearly show that he is in pursuit of achieving a *consensus* "I am going to create a new special deportation task force focused on identifying and quickly removing the most dangerous criminal illegal immigrants in America who have evaded justice just like Hillary Clinton has evaded justice, O.K.? The local police who know every one of these criminals, and they know each and every one by name, by crime, where they live, they will work so fast. And our local police will be so happy that they don't have to be abused by these thugs anymore." In this part, he gives more examples from people such as 'Criminal Illegal Immigrant' or 'Local Police' and 'thugs'. The discursive ideological function of *presupposition* has been utilized here. Trump presupposes that the election time is a tough one and he finds ground for this complicated, dangerous and threatening mess in the country by using *number game* as a discursive strategy. He states that "We're also going to hire 5,000 more Border Patrol agents. Who gave me their endorsement, 16,500 gave me their endorsement."

"Clinton's plan would trigger a constitutional crisis unlike almost anything we have ever seen before. In effect, she would be abolishing the lawmaking powers of Congress in order to write her own laws from the Oval

Office.” In the following statement, Trump implicitly states that his rival would trigger the country’s worse in many circumstances by abolishing the lawmaking power of congress in term of giving more credibility on her rather than the American importance. “And you see what bad judgment she has. She has seriously bad judgement.” The previous statements are the instance of *negative other representation*. “Can you imagine? In a Trump administration all immigration laws will be enforced, will be enforced. As with any law enforcement activity, we will set priorities. But unlike this administration, no one will be immune or exempt from enforcement. And ICE and Border Patrol officers will be allowed to do their jobs the way their jobs are supposed to be done.” He strongly states that he will do a better effective system to mitigate the problem. The statements mean into the instance of positive *self-representation* and *self glorification*. The distinction between Us and Them. Uplifting of one brings about the lowering of the other or making somebody or something superior entails rendering the others inferior.

In the following part, there are some examples of discursive strategy of *self-glorification*, *entailment* and *presupposition*. His choice of comparative structures might indicate that he will be a good president. He utters the following sentences “Because I am proudly not a politician, because I am not behold to any special interest, I’ve spent a lot of money on my campaign, I’ll tell you. I write those checks. Nobody owns Trump.” they might be an appraisal for the people but they also mean that he has the qualification of a strong president.

Trump uses the discursive strategy of *nominalization* in his speech to signify the togetherness and unity. While not stating the agent, he emphasizes that it is a collectivist action to take: “I will get this done for you and for your family. We’ll do it right. You’ll be proud of our country again. We’ll do it right. We will accomplish all of the steps outlined above. And, when we do, peace and law and justice and prosperity will prevail. Crime will go down. Border crossings will plummet. Gangs will disappear. And the gangs are all over the place. And welfare use will decrease. We will have a peace dividend to spend on rebuilding America, beginning with our American inner cities. We’re going to rebuild them, for once and for all.”

In the following utterances, he tries to raise the empathy, sympathy and enthusiasm of the American in which the instance of *consensus* “they are incredible people and what they’re going through is incredible, and there’s just no reason for it. Let’s give them a really tremendous hand.” And in addition, he states “So, now is the time for these voices to be heard. Now is the time for the media to begin asking questions on their behalf. Now is the time for all of us as one country, Democrat, Republican, liberal, conservative to band together to deliver justice, and safety, and security for all Americans.” He aims to sympathize the American people or people who feel themselves American, so it is a kind of in-group empathy which creates *polarization*, US-THEM dichotomy.

At the end of his speech, his repetition of some words is a way to raise national feelings of the citizens and to give the energy to fight for a better

country, he says “Together we can save American lives, American jobs, and American futures. Together we can save America itself. Join me in this mission, we’re going to make America great again.

### **C. Data Finding**

Here are the derogation and euphemization words or phrases found in the speech script of Donald Trump on Immigration in Phoenix.

#### **1. Derogation**

Sensitive issue, the perpetrators, vets, violation of the law, criminal aliens, zero tolerance, freely roam, deportable aliens, gang member, terrorist, illegal arrivals, radical islam, brutalized, cracks, minorities, honor killings, heinous, violent criminals, sexual assaults, hijackers, child molestation, archaic, hunker down, lawlessness, illegal alien.

#### **2. Euphemization**

Dignity, executive amnesty, lawmakers, minimum sentences, taxpayer, trigger, unemployment.

Generally, derogation and euphemization words were stated in the speech script of Donald Trump on Immigration in Phoenix. Mostly, derogation and euphemization are used to mention the negative and positive representation of the speaker to send their ideology, thought and ideas to the listener during the

campaign in term of appealing the sympathy and empathy of the American people as political strategy in politic.



## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

#### **A. Conclusion**

On the basis of the analysis of Donald Trump Speech, it could be concluded that the words used in the speech were all purposeful. Specifically the chosen words served the aim of reflecting and expressing the desired ideology and point of view of the speaker. Moreover, those words had the intention to lead to potential effects that the speaker wanted to achieve on the listeners.

In Donald Trump Speech, Trump used a lot of examples of derogation and euphemization terms with the purpose of affecting the audience. The application of the words which emphasized the importance of being together and standing as a nation and which also reflected the power of one party showed how national glorification and self-glorification were reflected in a given discourse. The analysis of the words used in the speech made it clear that words were not used randomly; they had an aim of having an impact on the reader and conveying one's own ideas and if possible finding necessary ground and support for his ideas. Trump used derogation and euphemization terms in his speech just to create the notions US and THEM, and show how better WE were as compared with THEM. It was clear that Trump tried to gain the confidence, acknowledgement and approval of the audience.

## **B. Suggestion**

After analyzing the data and find out the derogation and euphemization words or phrases in the speech script, the researcher hopes that the readers can improve their knowledge about derogation and euphemization by themselves.

The researcher also hopes by learning and applying derogation and euphemization in communication, it can help us to know how to make differentiation between explicit and soften words to be used. By learning derogation and euphemization, it can enhance the literary report and make a new literature creation.

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## **APPENDIX 1**

A Transcript of the Remarks by Donald J. Trump on Immigration in Phoenix.

**TRUMP** : Wow. Thank you. That's a lot of people, Phoenix, that's a lot of people. (APPLAUSE)

Thank you very much. Thank you, Phoenix. I am so glad to be back in Arizona. (APPLAUSE)

The state that has a very, very special place in my heart. I love people of Arizona and together we are going to win the White House in November. (APPLAUSE)

Now, you know this is where it all began for me. Remember that massive crowd also? So, I said let's go and have some fun tonight. We're going to Arizona, O.K.?

This will be a little bit different. This won't be a rally speech, per se. Instead, I'm going to deliver a detailed policy address on one of the greatest challenges facing our country today, illegal immigration. (APPLAUSE)

I've just landed having returned from a very important and special meeting with the president of Mexico, a man I like and respect very much. And a man who truly loves his country, Mexico. And, by the

way, just like I am a man who loves my country, the United States.

(APPLAUSE)

We agree on the importance of ending the illegal flow of drugs, cash, guns, and people across our border, and to put the cartels out of business. (APPLAUSE)

We also discussed the great contributions of Mexican-American citizens to our two countries, my love for the people of Mexico, and the leadership and friendship between Mexico and the United States. It was a thoughtful and substantive conversation and it will go on for a while. And, in the end we're all going to win. Both countries, we're all going to win. This is the first of what I expect will be many, many conversations. And in a Trump administration we're going to go about creating a new relationship between our two countries, but it's going to be a fair relationship. We want fairness. (APPLAUSE)

But to fix our immigration system, we must change our leadership in Washington and we must change it quickly. Sadly, sadly there is no other way. The truth is our immigration system is worse than anybody ever realized. But the facts aren't known because the media won't report on them. The politicians won't talk about them and the special interests spend a lot of money trying to cover them

up because they are making an absolute fortune. That's the way it is.

Today, on a very complicated and very difficult subject, you will get the truth. The fundamental problem with the immigration system in our country is that it serves the needs of wealthy donors, political activists and powerful, powerful politicians. It's all you can do. Thank you. Thank you. (APPLAUSE)

Let me tell you who it does not serve. It does not serve you the American people. Doesn't serve you. When politicians talk about immigration reform, they usually mean the following: amnesty, open borders, lower wages. Immigration reform should mean something else entirely. It should mean improvements to our laws and policies to make life better for American citizens. (APPLAUSE)

Thank you. But if we're going to make our immigration system work, then we have to be prepared to talk honestly and without fear about these important and very sensitive issues. For instance, we have to listen to the concerns that working people, our forgotten working people, have over the record pace of immigration and it's impact on their jobs, wages, housing, schools, tax bills and general living conditions.

These are valid concerns expressed by decent and patriotic citizens from all backgrounds, all over. We also have to be honest about the fact that not everyone who seeks to join our country will be able to successfully assimilate. Sometimes it's just not going to work out. It's our right, as a sovereign nation, to choose immigrants that we think are the likeliest to thrive and flourish and love us. (APPLAUSE)

Then there is the issue of security. Countless innocent American lives have been stolen because our politicians have failed in their duty to secure our borders and enforce our laws like they have to be enforced. I have met with many of the great parents who lost their children to sanctuary cities and open borders. So many people, so many, many people. So sad. They will be joining me on this stage in a little while and I look forward to introducing, these are amazing, amazing people.

Countless Americans who have died in recent years would be alive today if not for the open border policies of this administration and the administration that causes this horrible, horrible thought process, called Hillary Clinton. (APPLAUSE)

This includes incredible Americans like 21-year-old Sarah Root. The man who killed her arrived at the border, entered federal custody and then was released into the U.S., think of it, into the



U.S.community under the policies of the White House Barack Obama and Hillary Clinton. Weak, weak policies. Weak and foolish policies.

He was released again after the crime, and now he's out there at large. Sarah had graduated from college with a 4.0, top student in her class one day before her death.

Also among the victims of the Obama-Clinton open-border policy was Grant Ronnebeck, a 21-year-old convenience store clerk and a really good guy from Mesa, Arizona. A lot of you have known about Grant.

He was murdered by an illegal immigrant gang member previously convicted of burglary, who had also been released from federal custody, and they knew it was going to happen again.

Another victim is Kate Steinle. Gunned down in the sanctuary city of San Francisco, by an illegal immigrant, deported five previous times. And they knew he was no good.

Then there is the case of 90-year-old Earl Olander, who was brutally beaten and left to bleed to death in his home, 90 years old and defenseless. The perpetrators were illegal immigrants with criminal records a mile long, who did not meet Obama

administration standards for removal. And they knew it was going to happen.

In California, a 64-year-old Air Force veteran, a great woman, according to everybody that knew her, Marilyn Pharis, was sexually assaulted and beaten to death with a hammer. Her killer had been arrested on multiple occasions but was never, ever deported, despite the fact that everybody wanted him out.

A 2011 report from the Government Accountability Office found that illegal immigrants and other non-citizens, in our prisons and jails together, had around 25,000 homicide arrests to their names, 25,000.

On top of that, illegal immigration costs our country more than \$113 billion a year. And this is what we get. For the money we are going to spend on illegal immigration over the next 10 years, we could provide one million at risk students with a school voucher, which so many people are wanting.

While there are many illegal immigrants in our country who are good people, many, many, this doesn't change the fact that most illegal immigrants are lower skilled workers with less education, who compete directly against vulnerable American workers, and that these illegal workers draw much more out from the system than they can ever possibly pay back. And they're hurting a lot of

our people that cannot get jobs under any circumstances. But these facts are never reported. Instead, the media and my opponent discuss one thing and only one thing, the needs of people living here illegally. In many cases, by the way, they're treated better than our vets.

Not going to happen anymore, folks. November 8th. Not going to happen anymore. (APPLAUSE)

**AUDIENCE:** Trump! Trump! Trump!

The truth is, the central issue is not the needs of the 11 million illegal immigrants or however many there may be and honestly we've been hearing that number for years. It's always 11 million. Our government has no idea. It could be three million. It could be 30 million. They have no idea what the number is. Frankly our government has no idea what they're doing on many, many fronts, folks. (APPLAUSE)

But whatever the number, that's never really been the central issue. It will never be a central issue. It doesn't matter from that standpoint. Anyone who tells you that the core issue is the needs of those living here illegally has simply spent too much time in Washington. (APPLAUSE)

Only the out of touch media elites think the biggest problems facing America, you know this, this is what they talk about, facing American society today is that there are 11 million illegal immigrants who don't have legal status. And, they also think the biggest thing, and you know this, it's not nuclear, and it's not ISIS, it's not Russia, it's not China, it's global warming.

To all the politicians, donors, and special interests, hear these words from me and all of you today. There is only one core issue in the immigration debate, and that issue is the well being of the American people. (APPLAUSE)

Nothing even comes a close second. Hillary Clinton, for instance, talks constantly about her fears that families will be separated, but she's not talking about the American families who have been permanently separated from their loved ones because of a preventable homicide, because of a preventable death, because of murder.

No, she's only talking about families who come here in violation of the law. We will treat everyone living or residing in our country with great dignity. So important. We will be fair, just, and compassionate to all, but our greatest compassion must be for our American citizens. (APPLAUSE)

Thank you.

President Obama and Hillary Clinton have engaged in gross dereliction of duty by surrendering the safety of the American people to open borders, and you know it better than anybody right here in Arizona. You know it.

President Obama and Hillary Clinton support sanctuary cities. They support catch and release on the border. They support visa overstays. They support the release of dangerous, dangerous, dangerous, criminals from detention. And they support unconstitutional executive amnesty.

Hillary Clinton has pledged amnesty in her first 100 days, and her plan will provide Obamacare, Social Security, and Medicare for illegal immigrants, breaking the federal budget.

On top of that she promises uncontrolled, low-skilled immigration that continues to reduce jobs and wages for American workers, and especially for African-American and Hispanic workers within our country. Our citizens.

Most incredibly, because to me this is unbelievable, we have no idea who these people are, where they come from. I always say Trojan horse. Watch what's going to happen, folks. It's not going to be pretty.

This includes her plan to bring in 620,000 new refugees from Syria and that region over a short period of time. And even yesterday, when you were watching the news, you saw thousands and thousands of people coming in from Syria. What is wrong with our politicians, our leaders if we can call them that. What the hell are we doing? (APPLAUSE)

Hard to believe. Hard to believe. Now that you've heard about Hillary Clinton's plan, about which she has not answered a single question, let me tell you about my plan. And do you notice... (APPLAUSE)

And do you notice all the time for weeks and weeks of debating my plan, debating, talking about it, what about this, what about that. They never even mentioned her plan on immigration because she doesn't want to get into the quagmire. It's a tough one, she doesn't know what she's doing except open borders and let everybody come in and destroy our country by the way. (APPLAUSE)

While Hillary Clinton meets only with donors and lobbyists, my plan was crafted with the input from Federal Immigration offices, very great people. Among the top immigration experts anywhere in this country, who represent workers, not corporations, very important to us.

I also worked with lawmakers, who've led on this issue on behalf of American citizens for many years. And most importantly I've met with the people directly impacted by these policies. So important.

Number one, are you ready? Are you ready? (APPLAUSE)

We will build a great wall along the southern border. (APPLAUSE)

**AUDIENCE:** Build the wall! Build the wall! Build the wall!

And Mexico will pay for the wall. (APPLAUSE)

One hundred percent. They don't know it yet, but they're going to pay for it. And they're great people and great leaders but they're going to pay for the wall.

On day one, we will begin working on an impenetrable, physical, tall, power, beautiful southern border wall. (APPLAUSE)

We will use the best technology, including above and below ground sensors that's the tunnels. Remember that, above and below. (APPLAUSE)

Above and below ground sensors. Towers, aerial surveillance and manpower to supplement the wall, find and dislocate tunnels and keep out criminal cartels and Mexico you know that, will work with us. I really believe it. Mexico will work with us. I absolutely

believe it. And especially after meeting with their wonderful, wonderful president today. I really believe they want to solve this problem along with us, and I'm sure they will. (APPLAUSE)

Number two, we are going to end catch and release. We catch them, oh go ahead. We catch them, go ahead. (APPLAUSE)

Under my administration, anyone who illegally crosses the border will be detained until they are removed out of our country and back to the country from which they came. (APPLAUSE)

And they'll be brought great distances. We're not dropping them right across. They learned that. President Eisenhower. They'd drop them across, right across, and they'd come back. And across.

Then when they flew them to a long distance, all of a sudden that was the end. We will take them great distances. But we will take them to the country where they came from, O.K.?

Number three. Number three, this is the one, I think it's so great. It's hard to believe, people don't even talk about it. Zero tolerance for criminal aliens. Zero.Zero. (APPLAUSE)

Zero. They don't come in here. They don't come in here.

According to federal data, there are at least two million, two million, think of it, criminal aliens now inside of our country, two



million people criminal aliens. We will begin moving them out day one. As soon as I take office. Day one. In joint operation with local, state, and federal law enforcement.

Now, just so you understand, the police, who we all respect say hello to the police. Boy, they don't get the credit they deserve. I can tell you. They're great people. But the police and law enforcement, they know who these people are.

They live with these people. They get mocked by these people. They can't do anything about these people, and they want to. They know who these people are. Day one, my first hour in office, those people are gone. (APPLAUSE)

And you can call it deported if you want. The press doesn't like that term. You can call it whatever the hell you want. They're gone. Beyond the two million, and there are vast numbers of additional criminal illegal immigrants who have fled, but their days have run out in this country. The crime will stop. They're going to be gone. It will be over. (APPLAUSE)

They're going out. They're going out fast.

Moving forward. We will issue detainers for illegal immigrants who are arrested for any crime what so ever, and they will be

placed into immediate removal proceedings if we even have to do that.

We will terminate the Obama administration's deadly, and it is deadly, non-enforcement policies that allow thousands of criminal aliens to freely roam our streets, walk around, do whatever they want to do, crime all over the place.

That's over. That's over, folks. That's over.

Since 2013 alone, the Obama administration has allowed 300,000 criminal aliens to return back into United States communities. These are individuals encountered or identified by ICE, but who were not detained or processed for deportation because it wouldn't have been politically correct.

My plan also includes cooperating closely with local jurisdictions to remove criminal aliens immediately. We will restore the highly successful Secure Communities Program. Good program. We will expand and revitalize the popular 287(g) partnerships, which will help to identify hundreds of thousands of deportable aliens in local jails that we don't even know about.

Both of these programs have been recklessly gutted by this administration. And those were programs that worked.

This is yet one more area where we are headed in a totally opposite direction. There's no common sense, there's no brain power in our administration by our leader, or our leaders. None, none, none.

On my first day in office I am also going to ask Congress to pass Kate's Law, named for Kate Steinle... (APPLAUSE)

To ensure that criminal aliens convicted of illegal reentry receive strong mandatory minimum sentences. Strong. (APPLAUSE)

And then we get them out.

Another reform I'm proposing is the passage of legislation named for Detective Michael Davis and Deputy Sheriff Danny Oliver, two law enforcement officers recently killed by a previously deported illegal immigrant.

The Davis-Oliver bill will enhance cooperation with state and local authorities to ensure that criminal immigrants and terrorists are swiftly, really swiftly, identified and removed. And they will go face, believe me. They're going to go.

We're going to triple the number of ICE deportation officers. (APPLAUSE)

Within ICE I am going to create a new special deportation task force focused on identifying and quickly removing the most

dangerous criminal illegal immigrants in America who have evaded justice just like Hillary Clinton has evaded justice, O.K.?  
(APPLAUSE)

Maybe they'll be able to deport her. (APPLAUSE)

The local police who know every one of these criminals, and they know each and every one by name, by crime, where they live, they will work so fast. And our local police will be so happy that they don't have to be abused by these thugs anymore.

There's no great mystery to it, they've put up with it for years, and now finally we will turn the tables and law enforcement and our police will be allowed to clear up this dangerous and threatening mess.

We're also going to hire 5,000 more Border Patrol agents.  
(APPLAUSE)

Who gave me their endorsement, 16,500 gave me their endorsement.

And put more of them on the border instead of behind desks which is good. We will expand the number of border patrol stations significantly.

I've had a chance to spend time with these incredible law enforcement officers, and I want to take a moment to thank them. What they do is incredible. (APPLAUSE)

And getting their endorsement means so much to me. More to me really than I can say. Means so much. First time they've ever endorsed a presidential candidate.

Number four, block funding for sanctuary cities. We block the funding. No more funds. (APPLAUSE)

We will end the sanctuary cities that have resulted in so many needless deaths. Cities that refuse to cooperate with federal authorities will not receive taxpayer dollars, and we will work with Congress to pass legislation to protect those jurisdictions that do assist federal authorities. Number five, cancel unconstitutional executive orders and enforce all immigration laws. (APPLAUSE)

We will immediately terminate President Obama's two illegal executive amnesties in which he defied federal law and the Constitution to give amnesty to approximately five million illegal immigrants, five million. (BOOING)

And how about all the millions that are waiting on line, going through the process legally? So unfair.

Hillary Clinton has pledged to keep both of these illegal amnesty programs, including the 2014 amnesty which has been blocked by the United States Supreme Court. Great.

Clinton has also pledged to add a third executive amnesty. And by the way, folks, she will be a disaster for our country, a disaster in so many other ways.

And don't forget the Supreme Court of the United States. And don't forget your Second Amendment. And don't forget the repeal and replacement of Obamacare. (APPLAUSE)

And don't forget building up our depleted military. And don't forget taking care of our vets. Don't forget our vets. They have been forgotten. (APPLAUSE)

Clinton's plan would trigger a constitutional crisis unlike almost anything we have ever seen before. In effect, she would be abolishing the lawmaking powers of Congress in order to write her own laws from the Oval Office. And you see what bad judgment she has. She has seriously bad judgement. (BOOING)

Can you imagine? In a Trump administration all immigration laws will be enforced, will be enforced. As with any law enforcement activity, we will set priorities. But unlike this administration, no one will be immune or exempt from enforcement. And ICE and

Border Patrol officers will be allowed to do their jobs the way their jobs are supposed to be done. (APPLAUSE)

Anyone who has entered the United States illegally is subject to deportation. That is what it means to have laws and to have a country. Otherwise we don't have a country.

Our enforcement priorities will include removing criminals, gang members, security threats, visa overstays, public charges. That is those relying on public welfare or straining the safety net along with millions of recent illegal arrivals and overstays who've come here under this current corrupt administration. (APPLAUSE)

Number six, we are going to suspend the issuance of visas to any place where adequate screening cannot occur. (APPLAUSE)

According to data provided by the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration, and the national interest between 9/11 and the end of 2014, at least 380 foreign born individuals were convicted in terror cases inside the United States. And even right now the largest number of people are under investigation for exactly this that we've ever had in the history of our country.

Our country is a mess. We don't even know what to look for anymore, folks. Our country has to straighten out. And we have to straighten out fast.

The number is likely higher. But the administration refuses to provide this information, even to Congress. As soon as I enter office I am going to ask the Department of State, which has been brutalized by Hillary Clinton, brutalized. (BOOING)

Homeland Security and the Department of Justice to begin a comprehensive review of these cases in order to develop a list of regions and countries from which immigration must be suspended until proven and effective vetting mechanisms can be put in place.

I call it extreme vetting right? Extreme vetting. I want extreme. It's going to be so tough, and if somebody comes in that's fine but they're going to be good. It's extreme.

And if people don't like it, we've got have a country folks. Got to have a country. Countries in which immigration will be suspended would include places like Syria and Libya. And we are going to stop the tens of thousands of people coming in from Syria. We have no idea who they are, where they come from. There's no documentation. There's no paperwork. It's going to end badly folks. It's going to end very, very badly.

For the price of resettling one refugee in the United States, 12 could be resettled in a safe zone in their home region. Which I agree with 100 percent. We have to build safe zones and we'll get the money from Gulf states. We don't want to put up the money.



We owe almost \$20 trillion. Doubled since Obama took office, our national debt.

But we will get the money from Gulf states and others. We'll supervise it. We'll build safe zones which is something that I think all of us want to see.

Another reform involves new screening tests for all applicants that include, and this is so important, especially if you get the right people. And we will get the right people. An ideological certification to make sure that those we are admitting to our country share our values and love our people. (APPLAUSE)

Thank you. We're very proud of our country. Aren't we? Really? With all it's going through, we're very proud of our country. For instance, in the last five years, we've admitted nearly 100,000 immigrants from Iraq and Afghanistan. And these two countries according to Pew Research, a majority of residents say that the barbaric practice of honor killings against women are often or sometimes justified. That's what they say. (APPLAUSE)

That's what they say. They're justified. Right? And we're admitting them to our country. Applicants will be asked their views about honor killings, about respect for women and gays and minorities. Attitudes on radical Islam, which our president refuses to say and many other topics as part of this vetting procedure. And

if we have the right people doing it, believe me, very, very few will slip through the cracks. Hopefully, none. (APPLAUSE)

Number seven, we will insure that other countries take their people back when they order them deported. (APPLAUSE)

There are at least 23 countries that refuse to take their people back after they've been ordered to leave the United States. Including large numbers of violent criminals, they won't take them back. So we say, O.K., we'll keep them. Not going to happen with me, not going to happen with me. (APPLAUSE)

Due to a Supreme Court decision, if these violent offenders cannot be sent home, our law enforcement officers have to release them into your communities. (APPLAUSE)

And by the way, the results are horrific, horrific. There are often terrible consequences, such as Casey Chadwick's tragic death in Connecticut just last year. Yet despite the existence of a law that commands the secretary of state to stop issuing visas to these countries.

Secretary Hillary Clinton ignored this law and refused to use this powerful tool to bring nations into compliance. And, they would comply if we would act properly.

In other words, if we had leaders that knew what they were doing, which we don't.

The result of her misconduct was the release of thousands and thousands of dangerous criminal aliens who should have been sent home to their countries. Instead we have them all over the place. Probably a couple in this room as a matter of fact, but I hope not.

According to a report for the Boston Globe from the year 2008 to 2014 nearly 13,000 criminal aliens were released back into U.S. communities because their home countries would not, under any circumstances, take them back. Hard to believe with the power we have. Hard to believe.

We're like the big bully that keeps getting beat up. You ever see that? The big bully that keeps getting beat up.

These 13,000 releases occurred on Hillary Clinton's watch. She had the power and the duty to stop it cold, and she decided she would not do it. (BOOING)

And Arizona knows better than most exactly what I'm talking about. (APPLAUSE)

Those released include individuals convicted of killings, sexual assaults, and some of the most heinous crimes imaginable.

The Boston Globe writes that a Globe review of 323 criminals released in New England from 2008 to 2012 found that as many as 30 percent committed new offenses, including rape, attempted murder, and child molestation. We take them, we take them. (BOOING)

Number eight, we will finally complete the biometric entry-exit visa tracking system which we need desperately. (APPLAUSE)

For years Congress has required biometric entry-exit visa tracking systems, but it has never been completed. The politicians are all talk, no action, never happens. Never happens.

Hillary Clinton, all talk. Unfortunately when there is action it's always the wrong decision. You ever notice?

In my administration we will ensure that this system is in place. And, I will tell you, it will be on land, it will be on sea, it will be in air. We will have a proper tracking system.

Approximately half of new illegal immigrants came on temporary visas and then never, ever left. Why should they? Nobody's telling them to leave. Stay as long as you want, we'll take care of you.

Beyond violating our laws, visa overstay poses and they really are a big problem pose a substantial threat to national security. The 9/11 Commission said that this tracking system should be a high priority

and would have assisted law enforcement and intelligence officials in August and September 2001 in conducting a search for two of the 9/11 hijackers that were in the United States on expired visas.

And you know what that would have meant, what that could have meant. Wouldn't that have been wonderful, right? What that could have meant.

Last year alone nearly half a million individuals overstayed their temporary visas. Removing these overstays will be a top priority of my administration. (APPLAUSE)

If people around the world believe they can just come on a temporary visa and never, ever leave, the Obama-Clinton policy, that's what it is, then we have a completely open border, and we no longer have a country.

We must send a message that visa expiration dates will be strongly enforced.

Number nine, we will turn off the jobs and benefits magnet. (APPLAUSE)

We will ensure that E-Verify is used to the fullest extent possible under existing law, and we will work with Congress to strengthen and expand its use across the country.

Immigration law doesn't exist for the purpose of keeping criminals out. It exists to protect all aspects of American life. The work site, the welfare office, the education system, and everything else.

That is why immigration limits are established in the first place. If we only enforced the laws against crime, then we have an open border to the entire world. We will enforce all of our immigration laws. (APPLAUSE)

And the same goes for government benefits. The Center for Immigration Studies estimates that 62 percent of households headed by illegal immigrants use some form of cash or non-cash welfare programs like food stamps or housing assistance. Tremendous costs, by the way, to our country. Tremendous costs. This directly violates the federal public charge law designed to protect the United States Treasury. Those who abuse our welfare system will be priorities for immediate removal. (APPLAUSE)

Number 10, we will reform legal immigration to serve the best interests of America and its workers, the forgotten people. Workers. We're going to take care of our workers.

And by the way, and by the way, we're going to make great trade deals. We're going to renegotiate trade deals. We're going to bring our jobs back home. We're going to bring our jobs back home.

We have the most incompetently worked trade deals ever negotiated probably in the history of the world, and that starts with Nafta. And now they want to go TPP, one of the great disasters.

We're going to bring our jobs back home. And if companies want to leave Arizona and if they want to leave other states, there's going to be a lot of trouble for them. It's not going to be so easy. There will be consequence. Remember that. There will be consequence. They're not going to be leaving, go to another country, make the product, sell it into the United States, and all we end up with is no taxes and total unemployment. It's not going to happen. There will be consequences. (APPLAUSE)

We've admitted 59 million immigrants to the United States between 1965 and 2015. Many of these arrivals have greatly enriched our country. So true. But we now have an obligation to them and to their children to control future immigration as we are following, if you think, previous immigration waves.

We've had some big waves. And tremendously positive things have happened. Incredible things have happened. To ensure assimilation we want to ensure that it works. Assimilation, an important word. Integration and upward mobility. (APPLAUSE)

Within just a few years immigration as a share of national population is set to break all historical records. The time has come

for a new immigration commission to develop a new set of reforms to our legal immigration system in order to achieve the following goals.

To keep immigration levels measured by population share within historical norms. To select immigrants based on their likelihood of success in U.S. society and their ability to be financially self-sufficient. (APPLAUSE)

We take anybody. Come on in, anybody. Just come on in. Not anymore.

You know, folks, it's called a two-way street. It is a two-way street, right? We need a system that serves our needs, not the needs of others. Remember, under a Trump administration it's called America first. Remember that. (APPLAUSE)

To choose immigrants based on merit. Merit, skill, and proficiency. Doesn't that sound nice? And to establish new immigration controls to boost wages and to ensure that open jobs are offered to American workers first. And that in particular African-American and Latino workers who are being shut out in this process so unfairly. (APPLAUSE)

And Hillary Clinton is going to do nothing for the African-American worker, the Latino worker. She's going to do nothing.



Give me your vote, she says, on November 8th. And then she'll say, so long, see you in four years. That's what it is. She is going to do nothing. And just look at the past. She's done nothing. She's been there for 35 years. She's done nothing. And I say what do you have to lose? Choose me. Watch how good we're going to do together. Watch. (APPLAUSE)

You watch. We want people to come into our country, but they have to come into our country legally and properly vetted, and in a manner that serves the national interest. We've been living under outdated immigration rules from decades ago. They're decades and decades old.

To avoid this happening in the future, I believe we should sunset our visa laws so that Congress is forced to periodically revise and revisit them to bring them up to date. They're archaic. They're ancient. We wouldn't put our entire federal budget on auto pilot for decades, so why should we do the same for the very, very complex subject of immigration?

So let's now talk about the big picture. These 10 steps, if rigorously followed and enforced, will accomplish more in a matter of months than our politicians have accomplished on this issue in the last 50 years. It's going to happen, folks. Because I am proudly not a politician, because I am not behold to any special

interest, I've spent a lot of money on my campaign, I'll tell you. I write those checks. Nobody owns Trump.

I will get this done for you and for your family. We'll do it right. You'll be proud of our country again. We'll do it right. We will accomplish all of the steps outlined above. And, when we do, peace and law and justice and prosperity will prevail. Crime will go down. Border crossings will plummet. Gangs will disappear.

And the gangs are all over the place. And welfare use will decrease. We will have a peace dividend to spend on rebuilding America, beginning with our American inner cities. We're going to rebuild them, for once and for all.

For those here illegally today, who are seeking legal status, they will have one route and one route only. To return home and apply for reentry like everybody else, under the rules of the new legal immigration system that I have outlined above. Those who have left to seek entry.

Thank you.

Thank you. Thank you. Those who have left to seek entry under this new system and it will be an efficient system will not be awarded surplus visas, but will have to apply for entry under the immigration caps or limits that will be established in the future.

TRUMP : We will break the cycle of amnesty and illegal immigration. We will break the cycle. There will be no amnesty. (APPLAUSE)

Our message to the world will be this. You cannot obtain legal status or become a citizen of the United States by illegally entering our country. Can't do it. (APPLAUSE)

This declaration alone will help stop the crisis of illegal crossings and illegal overstay, very importantly. People will know that you can't just smuggle in, hunker down and wait to be legalized. It's not going to work that way. Those days are over. (APPLAUSE)

Importantly, in several years when we have accomplished all of our enforcement and deportation goals and truly ended illegal immigration for good, including the construction of a great wall, which we will have built in record time. And at a reasonable cost, which you never hear from the government. (APPLAUSE)

And the establishment of our new lawful immigration system then and only then will we be in a position to consider the appropriate disposition of those individuals who remain.

That discussion can take place only in an atmosphere in which illegal immigration is a memory of the past, no longer with us, allowing us to weigh the different options available based on the new circumstances at the time. (APPLAUSE)

Right now, however, we're in the middle of a jobs crisis, a border crisis and a terrorism crisis like never before. All energies of the federal government and the legislative process must now be focused on immigration security. That is the only conversation we should be having at this time, immigration security. Cut it off.

Whether it's dangerous materials being smuggled across the border, terrorists entering on visas or Americans losing their jobs to foreign workers, these are the problems we must now focus on fixing. And the media needs to begin demanding to hear Hillary Clinton's answer on how her policies will affect Americans and their security. (APPLAUSE)

These are matters of life and death for our country and its people, and we deserve answers from Hillary Clinton. And do you notice, she doesn't answer.

She didn't go to Louisiana. She didn't go to Mexico. She was invited.

She doesn't have the strength or the stamina to make America great again. Believe me. (APPLAUSE)

What we do know, despite the lack of media curiosity, is that Hillary Clinton promises a radical amnesty combined with a

radical reduction in immigration enforcement. Just ask the Border Patrol about Hillary Clinton. You won't like what you're hearing.

The result will be millions more illegal immigrants; thousands of more violent, horrible crimes; and total chaos and lawlessness. That's what's going to happen, as sure as you're standing there.

This election, and I believe this, is our last chance to secure the border, stop illegal immigration and reform our laws to make your life better. I really believe this is it. This is our last time. November 8. November 8. You got to get out and vote on November 8.  
(APPLAUSE)

It's our last chance. It's our last chance. And that includes Supreme Court justices and Second Amendment. Remember that. So I want to remind everyone what we're fighting for and who we are fighting for.

I am going to ask these are really special people that I've gotten to know. I'm going to ask all of the "Angel Moms" to come join me on the stage right now.

These are amazing women. (APPLAUSE)

These are amazing people. (APPLAUSE)

**AUDIENCE : USA! USA! USA!**

I've become friends with so many. But Jamiel Shaw, incredible guy, lost his son so violently. Say just a few words about your child.

**(SPEAKER'S VOICE):** My son Ronald da Silva (ph) was murdered April 27, 2002 by an illegal alien who had been previously deported. And what so makes me so outrageous is that we came here legally.

Thank you, Mr. Trump. I totally support you. You have my vote.

**TRUMP** : Thank you, thank you.

**(SPEAKER'S VOICE):** God bless you. (APPLAUSE)

**TRUMP** : You know what? Name your child and come right by. Go ahead.

**(SPEAKER'S VOICE):** Laura Wilkerson. And my son was Joshua Wilkerson. He was murdered by an illegal in 2010. And I personally support Mr. Trump for our next president.

(APPLAUSE)

**(SPEAKER'S VOICE):** My name is Ruth Johnston Martin (ph). My husband was shot by an illegal alien. He fought the good fight but he took his last breath in 2002. And I support this man who's going to change this country for the better. God bless you. (APPLAUSE)

**(SPEAKER'S VOICE):** My name Maureen Maloney (ph), and our son Matthew Denise (ph) was 23 years old when he was dragged a quarter of a mile to his death by an illegal alien, while horrified witnesses were banging on the truck trying to stop him. (APPLAUSE)

**(SPEAKER'S VOICE):** Our son Matthew Denise, if Donald Trump were president in 2011, our son Matthew Denise and other Americans would be alive today. (APPLAUSE)

**(SPEAKER'S VOICE):** Thank you. My name is Kathy Woods (ph). My son Steve (ph), a high school senior, 17 years old, went to the beach after a high school football game. A local gang came along, nine members. The cars were battered to like war in Beirut. And all I can say is they murdered him and if Mr. Trump had been in office then the border would have been secure and our children would not be dead today. (APPLAUSE)

**(SPEAKER'S VOICE):** Hi. My name is Brenda Sparks (ph), and my son is named Eric Zapeda (ph). He was raised by a legal immigrant from Honduras only to be murdered by an illegal in 2011. His murderer never did a second in handcuffs or jail. Got away with killing an American. So I'm voting for trump. And by the way, so is my mother. (APPLAUSE)

**(SPEAKER'S VOICE):** My name is Dee Angle (ph). My cousin Rebecca Ann Johnston (ph), known as Becky, was murdered on January the 1st,

1989 in North Little Rock, Arkansas. Thank you. And if you don't vote Trump, we won't have a country. Trump all the way.  
(APPLAUSE)

**(SPEAKER'S VOICE):** I'm Shannon Estes (ph). And my daughter Shaley Estes (ph), 22 years old, was murdered here in Phoenix last July 24 by a Russian who overstayed his visa. And vote Trump. (APPLAUSE)

**(SPEAKER'S VOICE):** I'm Mary Ann Mendoza, the mother of Sergeant Brandon Mendoza, who was killed in a violent head-on collision in Mesa.

Thank you.

I want to thank Phoenix for the support you've always given me, and I want to tell you what. I'm supporting the man who will who is the only man who is going to save our country, and what we our going to be leaving our children. (APPLAUSE)

**(SPEAKER'S VOICE):** I'm Steve Ronnebeck, father of Grant Ronnebeck, 21 years old. Killed January 22, 2015 by an illegal immigrant who shot him in the face. I truly believe that Mr. Trump is going to change things. He's going to fight for my family, and he's going to fight for America. (APPLAUSE)

**TRUMP** : These are amazing people, and I am not asking for their endorsement, believe me that. I just think I've gotten to know so



many of them, and many more, from our group. But they are incredible people and what they're going through is incredible, and there's just no reason for it. Let's give them a really tremendous hand. (APPLAUSE)

That's tough stuff, I will tell you. That is tough stuff. Incredible people.

So, now is the time for these voices to be heard. Now is the time for the media to begin asking questions on their behalf. Now is the time for all of us as one country, Democrat, Republican, liberal, conservative to band together to deliver justice, and safety, and security for all Americans.

Let's fix this horrible, horrible, problem. It can be fixed quickly. Let's secure our border. (APPLAUSE)

Let's stop the drugs and the crime from pouring into our country. Let's protect our social security and Medicare. Let's get unemployed Americans off the welfare and back to work in their own country.

This has been an incredible evening. We're going to remember this evening. November 8, we have to get everybody. This is such an important state. November 8 we have to get everybody to go out and vote.

We're going to bring thank you, thank you. We're going to take our country back, folks. This is a movement. We're going to take our country back. Thank you. (APPLAUSE)

Thank you.

This is an incredible movement. The world is talking about it. The world is talking about it and by the way, if you haven't been looking to what's been happening at the polls over the last three or four days I think you should start looking. You should start looking. (APPLAUSE)

Together we can save American lives, American jobs, and American futures. Together we can save America itself. Join me in this mission, we're going to make America great again.

Thank you. I love you. God bless you, everybody. God bless you. God bless you, thank you.

## **APPENDIX 2**

### **1. DEROGATION**

No.	Derogation	Page/Line	Connotation
1.	Sensitive Issues	3/17	Crucial Discussion
2.	The Perpetrators	5/19	Criminals
3.	Vets	7/5	Animals
4.	Violation of the Law	8/17	Disobedience
5.	Zero Tolerance	12/16	Unforgiven
6.	Criminal Aliens	12/17	Strange Criminal Actor
7.	Freely Roam	14/5	Spreading Freely Like Bacteria
8.	Deportable Aliens	14/17	Non American, Stranger
9.	Terrorist	15/14	Muslim Forces
10.	Gang Member	19/6	Thugs
11.	Illegal Arrivals	19/9	Non Legal Administration
12.	Brutalized	20/4	Aggressively Attacked
13.	Honor Killings	21/16	Murder
14.	Minorities	21/21	Small Community
15.	Radical Islam	21/21	Harmful Moeslems
16.	Cracks	22/2	Broken into Pieces
17.	Violent Criminals	22/7	Criminal Actor

18.	Sexual Assaults	23/19	Raping, Sexual Abuse
19.	Heinous	23/20	Extremely Cruel
20.	Child Molestation	24/4	Phedophilia
21.	Hijackers	25/3	Criminals
22.	Archaic	29/14	Rural, Old
23.	Hunker Down	31/8	Avoiding the Truth
24.	Lawlessness	33/4	Disobedience
25.	Illegal Alien	34/5	Illegal Foreign Visitor

## 2. EUPHEMIZATION

No.	Euphemization	Page/Line	Connotation
1.	Dignity	8/19	Body Autonomy
2.	Executive Amnesty	9/9	Exclusive Forgiveness
3.	Lawmakers	11/1	Government
4.	Minimum Sentences	15/7	Low Punishment
5.	Tax Payer	17/11	Society
6.	Trigger	18/13	Cause Something to Happen, Boost Up
7.	Unemployment	27/10	Jobless

### APPENDIX 3

#### THE ANALYSIS OF THE SPEECH BY USING VAN DIJK'S FRAMEWORK (2004)

No.	Speech	Elaboration
1.	“The state that has a very, very special place in my heart. I love people of Arizona and together we are going to win the White House in November.”	At the beginning of his speech, Trump underlines that he stated warm greeting in order to get the attention of audiences by using the discursive strategy titled <i>Consensus</i> . It is a strategy to create sympathy, harmony and a shared feeling. The discursive strategy of ‘Consensus’ is used to raise the feeling of togetherness and agreement.
2.	“This is the first of what I expect will be many, many conversations. And in a Trump administration we’re going to go about creating a new relationship between our two countries, but it’s going to be a fair relationship. We want fairness.	He also tries to empathize and establish a bond with the people referring to difficulties they have gone through. His words about his administration creating a new fair relationship might be showing that he has also a will to make it

	<p>Today, on a very complicated and very difficult subject, you will get the truth. The fundamental problem with the immigration system in our country is that it serves the needs of wealthy donors, political activists and powerful, powerful politicians.”</p>	<p>like the other people want, so he is one of them. The aim is sympathizing with all people. However the empathy is towards the American people or people who feel themselves American, so it is a kind of in-group empathy which creates <i>polarization</i>, US-THEM dichotomy.</p>
3.	<p>“A 2011 report from the Government Accountability Office found that illegal immigrants and other non-citizens, in our prisons and jails together, had around 25,000 homicide arrests to their names, 25,000. On top of that, illegal immigration costs our country more than \$113 billion a year.”</p>	<p>Trump stated the country experienced something really big using the discursive strategy titled “Number Game”. In addition, he presupposes that the illegal immigration disadvantages the country in billion amount a year. The use of the terms ‘costs our country’ over and over again can be a sign for their significant worse condition which attributes negativity to the current government and to the country he works for. It is an instance of</p>

		<i>negative other representation.</i>
4.	<p>“Nothing even comes a close second. Hillary Clinton, for instance, talks constantly about her fears that families will be separated, but she’s not talking about the American families who have been permanently separated from their loved ones because of a preventable homicide, because of a preventable death, because of murder. No, she’s only talking about families who come here in violation of the law. We will treat everyone living or residing in our country with great dignity. So important. We will be fair, just, and compassionate to all, but our greatest compassion must be for our American citizens.”</p>	<p>He also adds more descriptions about the problematic cases in the current government in order to inform the American for the worsening condition happened in the country and also comparing his own purpose to be applied to the American after winning the election. There are two discursive strategy used in this part, first the use of “a preventable homicide, because of a preventable death, because of murder. No, she’s only talking about families who come here in violation of the law” are clear instances of <i>negative other representation</i> as they have negative connotations. ‘Great dignity, fair, compassionate, greatest compassion’ are some other words in the speech to express the superiority of one</p>

		<p>nation. The use of the grammatical structure of superlative display the dichotomy of <i>positive self-representation</i>.</p>
5.	<p>“According to federal data, there are at least two million, two million, think of it, criminal aliens now inside of our country, two million people criminal aliens. We will begin moving them out day one.”</p>	<p>Trump appraises and cherishes the people saying, With the aim of invoking the feeling that achievements are acquired together. He also utters some sentences and words to appraise people like “As soon as I take office. Day one.” By doing so, he also gains empathy of the American to put the belief on him to run the government and offers his people with his effective action. The use of the statement “Day one, my first hour in office, those people are gone.” For himself is also a discursive strategy employed to appeal to people’s feelings of reciprocity and a promise to fulfill their</p>



		expectations although they might be only pipe dreams.
6.	<p>“I am going to create a new special deportation task force focused on identifying and quickly removing the most dangerous criminal illegal immigrants in America who have evaded justice just like Hillary Clinton has evaded justice, O.K.?”</p> <p>The local police who know every one of these criminals, and they know each and every one by name, by crime, where they live, they will work so fast. And our local police will be so happy that they don’t have to be abused by these thugs anymore.”</p>	<p>He might be also trying to create a <i>consensus</i> by giving examples from the people who are a part of them. Hence, he has the purpose of showing that he does as logical and legal. The following sentences clearly show that he is in pursuit of achieving a <i>consensus</i>. In this part, he gives more examples from people such as ‘Criminal Illegal Immigrant’ or ‘Local Police’ and ‘thugs’. The discursive ideological function of <i>presupposition</i> has been utilized here.</p>
7.	<p>“We’re also going to hire 5,000 more Border Patrol agents. Who gave me their endorsement, 16,500 gave me their endorsement.”</p>	<p>Trump presupposes that the election time is a tough one and he finds ground for this complicated, dangerous and threatening mess in the country by using <i>number game</i> as a</p>

		discursive strategy.
<b>8.</b>	<p>“Clinton’s plan would trigger a constitutional crisis unlike almost anything we have ever seen before. In effect, she would be abolishing the lawmaking powers of Congress in order to write her own laws from the Oval Office.”</p>	<p>In the following statement, Trump implicitly states that his rival would trigger the country’s worse in many circumstances by abolishing the lawmaking power of congress in term of giving more credibility on her rather than the American importance.</p>
<b>9.</b>	<p>“And you see what bad judgment she has. She has seriously bad judgement.”</p>	<p>The previous statements are the instance of <i>negative other representation</i>.</p>
<b>10.</b>	<p>“Can you imagine? In a Trump administration all immigration laws will be enforced, will be enforced. As with any law enforcement activity, we will set priorities. But unlike this administration, no one will be immune or exempt from enforcement. And ICE and Border Patrol officers will be allowed to do their jobs the way their jobs are supposed to be done.”</p>	<p>He strongly states that he will do a better effective system to mitigate the problem. The statements mean into the instance of positive <i>self-representation</i> and <i>self glorification</i>. The distinction between Us and Them. Uplifting of one brings about the lowering of the other or making somebody or something superior entails</p>

		rendering the others inferior.
<b>11.</b>	<p>“Because I am proudly not a politician, because I am not behold to any special interest, i’ve spent a lot of money on my campaign, i’ll tell you. I write those checks. Nobody owns Trump.”</p>	<p>In the following part, there are some examples of discursive strategy of <i>self-glorification</i>, <i>entailment</i> and <i>presupposition</i>. His choice of comparative structures might indicate that he will be a good president. They might be an appraisal for the people but they also mean that he has the qualification of a strong president.</p>
<b>12.</b>	<p>“I will get this done for you and for your family. We’ll do it right. You’ll be proud of our country again. We’ll do it right. We will accomplish all of the steps outlined above. And, when we do, peace and law and justice and prosperity will prevail. Crime will go down. Border crossings will plummet. Gangs will disappear. And the</p>	<p>Trump uses the discursive strategy of <i>nominalization</i> in his speech to signify the togetherness and unity. While not stating the agent, he emphasizes that it is a collectivist action to take.</p>

	gangs are all over the place. And welfare use will decrease. We will have a peace dividend to spend on rebuilding America, beginning with our American inner cities. We're going to rebuild them, for once and for all."	
13.	"They are incredible people and what they're going through is incredible, and there's just no reason for it. Let's give them a really tremendous hand. So, now is the time for these voices to be heard. Now is the time for the media to begin asking questions on their behalf. Now is the time for all of us as one country, Democrat, Republican, liberal, conservative to band together to deliver justice, and safety, and security for all Americans. Together we can save American lives, American jobs, and	In the following utterances, he tries to raise the empathy, sympathy and enthusiasm of the American in which the instance of <i>consensus</i> . He aims to sympathize the American people or people who feel themselves American, so it is a kind of in-group empathy which creates <i>polarization</i> , US-THEM dichotomy. At the end of his speech, his repetition of some words is a way to raise national feelings of the citizens and to give the energy to fight for a better country.

	American futures. Together we can save America itself. Join me in this mission, we're going to make America great again."	
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## CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Ummarani

Place and Date of Birth : Medan, 19 November 1994

Age : 22 Years old

Gender : Female

Nationality : Indonesian

Religion : Islam

Marital Status : Not Married

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### Background of Education:

- Kindergarten at Al-Osmani Kindergarten School, Medan Labuhan (1999-2000)
- Elementary at Islamic School of Titi Berdikari, Medan Labuhan (2000-2006)
- Junior High School at Yayasan Pendidikan Sinar Husni, Helvetia Medan (2006-2009)
- Senior High School at Yayasan Pendidikan Sinar Husni, Helvetia Medan (2009-2012)



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Form : K - 1

Kepada Yth: Bapak Ketua & Sekretaris  
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Ummarani  
NPM : 1302050013  
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Kredit Kumulatif : 148 SKS

IPK = 3,45

Persetujuan Ket./Sekret. Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
15/04-2017	Derogation and Euphemization in Donald Trump Speech : A Critical Discourse Analysis	4/5/17
	A Semantic Analysis on Coca Cola's Commercial Advertisement	
	Comparative Analysis between Literal and Non Literal Meaning in English and Indonesian Poems	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 15 April 2017

Hormat Pemohon,

Ummarani

Keterangan:

Dibuat rangkap 3 : - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas  
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi  
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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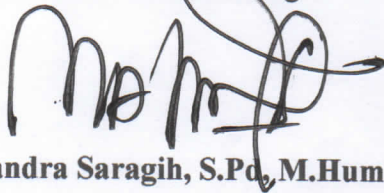
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NPM : 1302050013  
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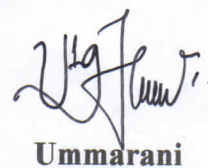
Judul	Diterima
Derogation and Euphemization in Donald Trump Speech : A Critical Discourse Analysis	<u>Ace</u>

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang telah diajukan kepada Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Disetujui oleh  
Dosen Pembimbing

  
Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Medan, 15 April 2017  
Hormat Pemohon,

  
Ummarani





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Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
FKIP UMSU

*Assalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb*

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Ummarani  
NPM : 1302050013  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut:

Derogation and Euphemization in Donald Trump Speech : A Critical Discourse Analysis

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/ menunjuk Bapak/ Ibu:

1. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Risalah/Makalah/Skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/ Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 17 April 2017  
Hormat Pemohon,

**Ummarani**

Keterangan

Dibuat rangkap 3 :  
- Untuk Dekan / Fakultas  
- Untuk Ketua / Sekretaris Prog. Studi  
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Dan Dosen Pembimbing**

*Bismillahirrahmanirrahim  
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb*

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara me netapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : **UMMARANI**  
N P M : 1302050013  
Program Studi : Pend. Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : **DEROGATION AND EUPHEMIZATION IN  
DONALD TRUMP SPEECH : CRITICAL DISCOURSE  
ANALYSIS**

Pembimbing : **Mandra Saragih.,S.Pd.,M.Hum**

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak sesuai dengan jangka waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa daluwarsa tanggal : 02 Juni 2018

Medan, 07 Ramadhan 1438 H  
02 Juni 2017 M

Wassalam  
Dekan

  
**Dr. Elrianto M.Pd.**  
**NIDN 0115057302**

Dibuat rangkap 4 (Empat) :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :  
**WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR**



# SURAT PERNYATAAN



Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Ummarani  
N.P.M : 1302050013  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Derogation and Euphemization in Donald Trump Speech: A Critical Discourse Analysis

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 27 Juli 2017  
Hormat saya  
Yang membuat pernyataan,



Ummarani

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi  
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



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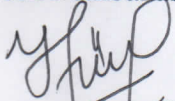
**BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL**

Pada hari ini ..... Sabtu ..... Tanggal 10 ..... Bulan ..... Juni ..... Tahun 2017 diselenggarakan seminar prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

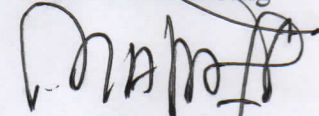
Nama Lengkap : Ummarani  
N.P.M : 1302050013  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Derogation and Euphemization in Donald Trump Speech : A Critical Discourse Analysis

No	Masukan dan Saran
Judul	Derogation and Euphemization in Donald Trump Speech : A Critical Discourse Analysis
Bab I	1. Background 2. Identification of problem 3. Scope and limitation 4. the problem of the study
Bab II	- More definition and sample of Derogation in real discourse. - supported theory from other books about derogation.
Bab III	Research Design : It is better to change the Identification of Problem
Lainnya	References . writing system .
Kesimpulan	[ ] Disetujui [ ] Ditolak [✓] Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

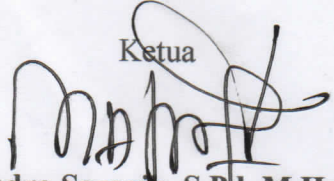
Dosen Pembahas

  
(Yusrinati, S.S., M.Hum)

Dosen Pembimbing

  
(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum)

Panitia Pelaksana

Ketua  
  
(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum)

Sekretaris

  
(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum)

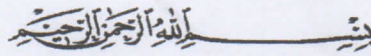




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Proposal yang sudah diseminari oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

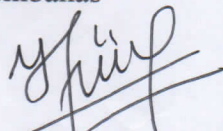
Nama Lengkap : Ummarani  
N.P.M : 1302050013  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Derogation and Euphemization in Donald Trump Speech : A Critical Discourse Analysis

Pada hari Sabtu....., tanggal 10.., bulan Juni....., tahun 2017 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

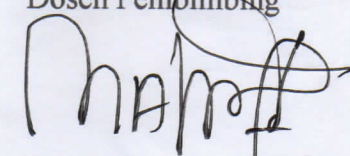
Medan, 10 Juni 2017

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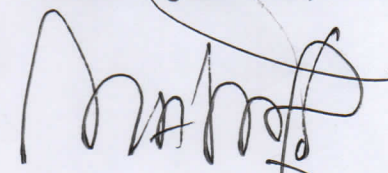
Dosen Pembahas

  
(Yusrini, SS, M.Hum)

Dosen Pembimbing

  
(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum)

Diketahui oleh  
Ketua Program Studi,

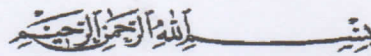
  
Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

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**SURAT KETERANGAN**

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan,  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, menerangkan di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Ummarani  
N.P.M : 1302050013  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Derogation and Euphemization in Donald Trump Speech: A Critical  
Discourse Analysis

benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Sabtu, tanggal 10, Bulan Juni,  
Tahun 2017

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin riset dari Dekan  
Fakultas. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 27 Juli 2017

Ketua,

**Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum**





Unggul, Cerdas & Terpercaya

Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN**  
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Nomor : 3061 / II.3-AU/UMSU-02/F/2017  
Lamp : ---  
Hal : **Mohon Izin Riset**

Medan, 18 Zulkaidah 1438 H  
11 Agustus 2017 M

Kepada : **Yth, Bapak / Ibu Kepala**  
**PERPUSTAKAAN UMSU MEDAN**  
**Di**  
**Tempat**

*Bismillahirrahmanirrahim*  
*Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb*

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan/aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu sarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di tempat Bapak/Ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama Mahasiswa : **UMMARANI**  
N P M : 1302050013  
Program Studi : **Pend. Bahasa Inggris**  
Judul Skripsi : **DEROGATION AND EUPHEMIZATION IN DONALD TRUMP SPEECH : A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya, Amin.

Wassalam  
Dekan



**Dr. ELFRIANTO . M.Pd**  
**NIDN 0115057302**

**\*\* Pertinggal \*\***



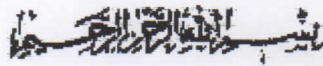
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Nomor: ~~4521~~ /KET/II.3-AU/UMSU-P/M/2017



Pelaksana Tugas Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

N a m a : **Ummarani**  
N I M : 1302050013  
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU / Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris / S1

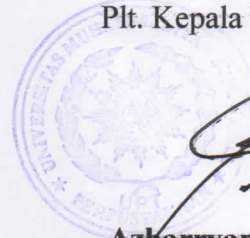
adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

**“DEROGATION AND EUPHEMIZATION IN DONALD TRUMP SPEECH : A CRITICAL  
DISCOURSE ANALYSIS”**

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 20 Muharram 1439 H  
10 Oktober 2017 M

Plt. Kepala UPT Perpustakaan



**Azharryandi Arman, S. Sos**






**BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI**

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara  
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Nama Lengkap : Ummarani  
N.P.M : 1302050013  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Derogation and Euphemization in Donald Trump Speech : A Critical Discourse Analysis

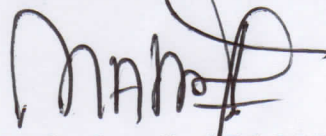
Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
	chapter I	Bf
	chapter II	
	chapter III	Bf
	chapter IV	
	chapter V	Bf
	Data analysis	
	ABSTRACT	
	Ace	

Diketahui oleh:  
Ketua Prodi

  
(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum)

Medan, Oktober 2017

Dosen Pembimbing

  
(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum)